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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN



EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

For the Year 1936

BY

V. T. THIERENS

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer

BLACKBURN :
THE TIMES PRINTING WORKS,
1937.

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MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

December, 1936.

*†Alderman Sir William Forrest, O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman).

*†Councillor Sugden, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman Bates, J.P.	Mr. J. A. Ormerod, J.P.
„ Culshaw.	†*Mr. J. R. Grocott.
†* „ Critchley, J.P.	*The Very Rev. Provost Kay,
†* „ Holden, J.P.	D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
* „ Watson, J.P.	*†Rev. Canon J. E. Samuel, M.A.
*Councillor Carmichael.	(Chairman School Attendance Reference Sub-Committee).
†* „ Caswell.	†*Mr. J. H. A. Swindlehurst.
* „ Dean.	* Rev. T. Singleton.
†* „ Dowdall.	Mr. R. E. Hart, M.A.
„ Eastwood.	†*Miss H. M. Eccles, J.P.
* „ Eddie.	†*Miss K. Pullon.
†* „ Hargreaves.	*Rev. Canon Boddington, M.A.
„ Horne.	†*Rev. J. E. McKean.
„ Johnson.	*Mr. J. Aspin.
†* „ Mottershead.	*Mr. H. J. Harvey, J.P.
„ J. T. Taylor.	*Mr. G. H. Kirby, J.P.
„ Townsend.	
* „ Vipond.	
„ E. Woolley.	
* „ W. E. Woolley.	
†* „ Worden.	
† „ Pickering.	

* Elementary Education Sub-Committee.

† School Attendance Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:

E. D. IRVINE, M.D., D.P.H.

DOROTHEA I. BAIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. B. TILLEY, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.

S. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.M.S.A., D.P.H. (commenced June, 1936).

School Dentists:

HARRY YATES, L.D.S. (Senior).

ALEXANDER E. B. NOBLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (resigned May, 1936).

G. WILLIAMSON, L.D.S. (resigned, October, 1936).

K. T. ADAMSON, L.D.S. (commenced August, 1936).

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part time):

J. M. WISHART, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon (part time):

W. BRIGGS, M.B., B.S.

Radiologist (part time):

J. A. SELLARS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

School Nurses:

A. MORAN, A. STEAD, J. HACKING, E. KELLY, I. WALSH.

F. E. HARRIS, (part-time School Nurse and Health Visitor).

Remedial Gymnast:

MARGERY C. RANDALL, C.S.M.M.G.

Dental Attendants:

M. TOTTY, G. M. PELLMAN, L. MARSDEN (resigned November, 1936),

G. BOOTH (commenced November, 1936).

SCHOOL CLINICS.

NAME.	PURPOSE.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic.	Special Examination of Cases Referred by Teachers, School Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	68, Victoria Street.	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Saturdays, 9-30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Prescription of Spectacles.	68, Victoria Street.	Mondays, 2-15 p.m. Fridays, 2-15 p.m.
Dental Clinic.	Dental Treatment.	,,	Every week-day (by appointment).
Minor Ailments Clinic.	Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	68, Victoria Street.	Every week-day, at 8-45 a.m.
,,	,,	All Saints School, Bolton Road.	Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. at 2-0 p.m.; Wed. & Sat., 9-0 a.m.
Cleansing Station.	Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases.	Throstle Street.	Tuesdays & Thursdays (by appointment).
Throat Clinic.	Operative Treatment of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.	Blackburn & East Lancs. R. Infirmary	Arranged as required.
,,	,,	Queen's Pk. Hospital.	Arranged as required.
Remedial Exercises.	Treatment of Deformities.	68, Victoria Street.	Every week-day (by appointment).
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.	Prevention of Diphtheria.	68, Victoria Street.	Mondays, 4—5-30 p.m.
Ringworm Clinic	Treatment of Ringworm.	68, Victoria Street.	Tuesday, 4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic.	Artificial Light Treatment.	,,	Every week-day (by appointment).
,,	,,	Corporation Hospital.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays at 2 p.m.
Consultant Aural Clinic.	Treatment of Deafness, etc.	68, Victoria Street.	As required.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
VICTORIA STREET,
February, 1937.

The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my tenth Annual Report, the 32nd of the Series, on the work of the School Medical Service.

My thanks are due to Mr. Fowler and Mr. Walsh for their accurate compilation of the statistics embodied in this Report. I wish also to thank all Members of the School Medical Staff—medical, nursing and clerical—for their loyal co-operation and assistance during the year.

The year has witnessed several extensions of the School Medical Service. Amongst fresh activities, a Consultant Aural Clinic has been established, the appointment of an orthoptist has received your approval, routine nutritional surveys are now being carried out at Elementary Schools in the Borough, and juveniles attending the Instruction Centres are periodically inspected.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, it is once more a privilege to express my indebtedness to the Members of the Education Committee for the unfailing support which they have rendered to the Staff of the School Medical Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

V. T. THIERENS,
School Medical Officer.

Section 1.

CO-ORDINATION.

The co-ordination of the School Medical with the other health services has been fully described in previous reports.

STRUCTURAL WORK AND DECORATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I have to thank the Borough Engineer for the following details of the work carried out during the year:—

The undermentioned Schools were decorated internally:—
St. John's, St. Alban's Boys, Audley Council, Moss Street, Holy Trinity, St. Luke's, Audley Range, Whalley Range, Mayson Street, Wensley Fold, Roe Lee, Lower Darwen, St. Anne's R.C., Girls' High School (portions).

The following improvement works have been carried out:—

New Sinks have been fixed in the Cookery Centre at Mayson Street and Moss Street, and in the Laundry at Blakey Moor.

One range of 6 Lavatory Basins, with Mirror and Geyser, and 1 Slop Sink has been fixed in the Nursery Class Room at Moss Street.

Two additional Radiators have been installed in one Class Room of the Boys' Department at Blakey Moor.

The Conveniences at the whole of the Schools have been whitewashed during the year, and all the roofs, gullies, etc., of the Council Schools overhauled.

Audley Range Centre: 2 Lavatories and 1 Sink have been fixed for the Domestic Subjects Centre.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

A survey of the sanitary accommodation available for scholars attending the Elementary Schools in the Borough was made towards the end of the year.

The following is a table showing the sanitary accommodation available in the Blackburn Schools:—

9
Table 1.

	School Population	Water Closets				Urinals	
		No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed with separate cisterns	No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed with automatic cisterns	No. of trough closets together with No. of seats flushed		No. with sparge pipes	No. without sparge pipes
				Automatically	By Hand		
Accrington Road C.	250	30	...	...	...	14	...
Audley C.	607	39	...	...	...	20	...
Bank Top C.	237	2	...	...	12	6	10
Bangor Street C.	438	...	26	...	...	18	...
Blakey Moor Central	665	36	...	...	...	20	...
Cedar Street C.	329	18	...	...	...	16	...
Christ Church C.E.	517	...	18	6	...	15	...
Emmanuel C.E.	305	...	...	21	...	...	30
Furthergate C.	232	...	...	14	...	8	...
Four Lane Ends C.	165	...	8	...	...	...	10
Griffin C.E.	225	2	12	...	...	6	4
Holy Trinity C.E.	374	1	16	...	...	6	10
Intack Council	414	20	...	...	...	12	...
Lower Darwen C.	88	1	...	9	...	...	5
Mill Hill C.	259	7	16	...	...	...	20
Moss Street C.	232	2	11	...	...	5	5
C. of E. Central	627	2	13	...	...	18	...
Park Road C.	273	13	...	...	...	...	5
Regent Street Special	15	2	6	...	...	...	3
St. Aidan's C.E.	249	12	4	...	...	...	10
St. Alban's R.C.	822	21	...	...	...	...	10
St. Alban's Hr. Grade (Boys)	195	6	...	...	...	...	10
St. Anne's R.C.	539	3	...	20	...	...	9
St. Andrew's C.E.	142	...	...	11	...	...	6
St. Barnabas' C.E.	304	...	13	...	...	...	8
St. Bartholomew's C.E.	174	...	...	13	...	...	12
St. Gabriel's C.E.	119	...	...	7	...	...	4
St. James' C.E.	172	1	9	...	...	9	...
St. James' C.E. (Black-a-Moor)	56	...	3	4	...	8	...
St. James' C.E. (Guide)	69	...	...	10	...	2	6
St. John's C.E.	379	...	...	23	...	9	...
St. Joseph's R.C.	493	...	...	14	...	...	9
St. Luke's C.E.	232	...	16	...	...	...	9
St. Peter's R.C.	496	2	25	...	...	17	...
St. Michael's C.E.	143	...	...	6	7	12	...
St. Matthew's C.E.	307	1	...	12	...	...	10
St. Mary's R.C.	507	1	...	10	...	4	4
St. Paul's C.E.	315	...	13	...	...	15	...
St. Peter's C.E.	135	15	...	...	...	...	15
St. Stephen's C.E.	218	1	...	21	...	7	7
St. Silas' C.E.	332	...	16	...	...	...	12
St. Thomas' C.E.	422	...	12	...	...	...	12
Sacred Heart R.C.	147	1	...	7	...	2	2
Wensley Fold C.E. ...	185	2	8	...	...	12	...
Witton C.E. (Infants)	47	...	...	6	...	6	...
Roe Lee Park	294	18	...	...	...	18	...
JUVENILE UNEMPLOYED TRAINING CENTRE SCHOOLS.							
Maudsley Street ....	...	1	...	9	...	8	...
Audley Range ....	...	...	...	13	...	9	...

There are no pail closets.

COST OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Calendar Year 1936.

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer, Mr. R. G. Pye, for the following particulars:—

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	4693	0	7
Operative Treatment	505	1	0
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	76	14	11
Drugs, Materials, and Apparatus	570	17	11
Repair and upkeep of Premises	167	14	6
Rent, Rates and Taxes	311	19	11
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	513	17	2
Conveyance of children	17	16	11
Travelling Expenses	10	18	8
National Insurance	26	7	6
Use of Slipper Baths	93	15	0
Fire Insurance	3	12	11
Uniforms	26	3	11
Interest	27	11	2
Sinking Fund	40	14	3
Incidentals	15	7	6
	7101	13	10
RECEIPTS :			
Services of Staff to Health Department	165	1	8
Sale of Spectacles	54	11	3
Operation Fees		15	0
Dental Clinic Fees	1	2	0
Use of Ambulance	10	2	3
Rent of Clinic	30	0	0
	261	12	2
Net Cost	6840	1	8

The rateable value of the Borough on April 1st, 1936, was £705,938 (the sum represented by a rate of 1d. in the £ being £2,711).

The net cost of medical inspection and treatment in both Elementary and Secondary Schools for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1936, was £6,840 1s. 8d., compared with the figure £6,567 10s. 5d. in the year 1935.

The Government Grant was £3,391 18s. 4d., and the cost to the General Rate was £3,448 3s. 4d.

The net cost of School Medical Service for 1936 per child on the school rolls was 9/8.98d., and 4/10.964d. was borne by the General Rate, and the net cost as a decimal part of a penny rate was 2.523, and 1.2719 was borne by the General Rate.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

There are 17 Council and 30 Non-Provided Schools in the town. The following Table gives particulars of attendances thereat during 1936:—

Table 2.

	No. of Schools	No. on Rolls	Average Attendance	Percent. Attendance
Boys		2012	1851	92.0
Girls		2090	1914	91.6
Mixed		5312	4865	91.6
Infants over 5		3364	3697	80.0
Infants under 5		1257		
SCHOOLS :		14035	12327	87.7
Church of England	24	6234	5442	87.3
Roman Catholic	6	3228	2851	88.3
Council	14	4573	4034	88.2
Special Council	3			
Total	47	14035	12327	87.7

The attendance during the months of January, February and March, 1936, suffered severely owing to epidemics of Measles, Mumps, and Whooping Cough.

During April, May and June, 1936, the prevalence of Chicken Pox and Mumps caused a further reduction in the attendance.

The decrease in the number of children on the school rolls was 857, as compared with a decrease of 784 in 1935. Church of England Schools showed a decrease of 482; Roman Catholic a decrease of 99; and Council a decrease of 276. The figures for 1922 to 1935 are given below for purposes of comparison:—

	No. on Rolls	Average Attendance	Percent. Attendance	Infants on Rolls
1922	18,250	16,039	87.8	—
1923	17,964	15,851	88.2	—
1924	17,522	15,110	86.2	5,422
1925	17,357	15,009	87.9	5,832
1926	17,065	15,009	87.9	6,129
1927	16,753	14,714	87.8	5,976
1928	16,433	14,489	88.1	5,902
1929	16,087	14,119	87.7	5,739
1930	15,935	13,949	87.5	5,589
1931	15,948	13,987	87.6	5,472
1932	16,220	14,544	89.6	5,201
1933	16,259	14,148	87.0	5,037
1934	15,676	14,028	89.1	4,853
1935	14,892	13,075	87.8	4,773

Section 2.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The arrangements for Medical Inspection are as described in the Report for 1933.

FINDINGS OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Table 3.

Name of School	Entrants				Intermediates				Leavers			
	Number Ex- amined		Parents Present		Number Ex- amined		Parents Present		Number Ex- amined		Parents Present	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accrington Road C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	49	11	12
Audley C.	43	34	20	18	19	11	12	6	31	29	3	10
Bank Top C.	25	12	19	11	10	11	1	4	5	14	—	6
Bangor Street C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	41	18	15
Blakey Moor Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	88	5	33
Cedar Street C.	20	26	17	23	23	21	16	17	—	—	—	—
Christ Church C.E.	46	40	35	36	26	27	11	21	12	16	—	4
Emmanuel C.E.	17	9	14	7	14	19	3	14	9	7	—	1
Furthergate C.	21	23	15	19	16	12	4	5	—	—	—	—
Four Lanes End C.	22	15	21	14	4	13	3	11	—	—	—	—
Griffin C.E.	14	20	11	15	10	10	7	7	—	5	—	2
Holy Trinity C.E.	19	23	10	18	8	7	4	4	14	8	2	1
Lower Darwen C.	4	3	4	2	5	8	4	2	—	—	—	—
Mill Hill C.	13	12	6	10	11	14	6	6	7	10	—	2
Moss Street C.	9	16	5	7	1	—	1	—	12	—	6	—
C. of E. Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	89	2	21
Park Road C.	15	23	10	16	14	16	8	12	—	—	—	—
Roe Lee Park C.	46	40	40	35	13	25	8	7	—	—	—	—
Intack C.	49	34	36	26	26	38	14	28	—	—	—	—
St. Aidan's C.E.	17	9	11	3	6	11	—	4	2	—	1	—
St. Alban's R.C.	50	66	38	54	41	27	19	14	14	31	3	8
St. Alban's Hr. Grade (Boys) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	2	—
St. Anne's R.C.	28	25	22	14	36	16	24	7	21	40	4	13
St. Andrew's C.E.	4	12	4	12	5	6	2	4	2	4	—	2
St. Barnabas' C.E.	20	22	15	20	22	12	13	5	4	8	1	7
St. Bartholomew's C.E.	12	13	6	7	9	10	5	3	4	9	—	4
St. Gabriel's C.E.	6	7	6	7	6	13	3	8	—	—	—	—
St. James' C.E.	12	17	10	16	10	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
St. James' C.E. (Black-a-Moor)..	9	8	6	3	3	5	2	4	—	—	—	—
St. James' C.E. (Guide)	3	6	3	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's C.E.	27	26	21	20	14	18	5	10	4	8	1	1
St. Joseph's R.C.	26	27	20	18	14	24	6	14	13	33	2	9
St. Luke's C.E.	8	15	7	9	12	12	2	2	3	8	—	3
St. Michael's C.E.	24	19	17	16	8	14	4	12	—	—	—	—
St. Matthew's C.E.	25	34	18	26	15	11	9	7	4	5	—	2
St. Mary's R.C.	36	33	28	27	10	27	6	15	17	31	1	12
St. Paul's C.E.	17	10	13	5	12	9	6	7	14	19	2	5
St. Peter's C.E.	6	9	4	5	9	8	3	2	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's R.C.	28	26	22	23	20	19	9	11	13	15	2	3
St. Stephen's C.E.	9	16	8	10	18	11	10	9	9	—	1	—
St. Silas' C.E.	22	17	14	16	23	7	19	6	4	5	—	—
St. Thomas' C.E.	42	37	31	26	21	20	8	15	23	7	2	2
Sacred Heart R.C.	13	12	7	7	10	9	4	7	—	—	—	—
Wensley Fold C.E.	5	14	3	9	11	8	6	6	6	3	—	2
Witton C.E. (Infants)	3	15	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	815	825	599	625	539	533	270	318	531	582	69	180
	1640				1072				1113			

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCES OF PARENTS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Table 4.

	No. Ex'd.	Parents Present	Percent Parents Attend- ances.	Boys	Girls	Percent of P'ent Attend- ances 1935.
Entrants	1640	1224	74.6	73.5	75.7	74.4
Intermediates	1072	588	54.8	50.1	59.6	56.3
Leavers	1113	249	22.3	12.9	30.9	25.1
Total	3825	2061	53.8	49.7	57.8	51.8

NUMBER OF ROUTINE INSPECTIONS, 1932—1936.

Table 5.

Code Group.	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Entrants	1640	1175	1470	1097	1556
Intermediates	1072	1055	1223	1285	1299
Leavers	1113	1183	1442	1679	1082
Total	3825	3413	4135	4061	3937

Parents are invited to attend the Routine Medical Inspection of their children in school and all medical examinations at the Inspection and Special Clinics.

Table 6.

UNCLEANLINESS.

Groups	Condition of Head					Condition of Body				¹⁹³⁵ %age Clean	
	Clean	Dirty	Nits	Pedi- culi	%age Clean	Clean	Dirty	Flea bitten	%age Clean	Head	Body
Entrants :											
Boys	782	...	32	1	95.9	813	1	1	99.7	97.1	98.8
Girls	669	...	155	1	81.0	820	1	4	99.4	79.4	98.9
Intermediates :											
Boys	529	1	8	1	98.1	536	1	2	99.4	93.4	98.1
Girls	415	...	117	1	77.8	526	1	6	98.6	65.8	97.7
Leavers :											
Boys	518	...	12	1	97.5	526	2	3	99.0	94.7	98.0
Girls	464	1	116	1	79.7	579	1	2	99.4	71.8	98.6
Totals :											
Boys	1829	1	52	3	97.0	1875	4	6	99.4	95.2	98.3
Girls	1548	1	388	3	79.8	1925	3	12	99.2	72.3	98.3
Combined Total	3377	2	440	6	88.3	3800	7	18	99.3	83.7	98.3

Table 7.

	Percentage of Clean Heads		Percentage of Clean Bodies	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1910-1914 nc.			54%	
1920-1923 inc.		93.2		98.1
1924.....	98.4	74.1	95.9	92.2
1925.....	96.9	78.3	96.0	91.5
1926.....	93.5	64.4	93.6	95.5
1927.....	96.2	80.0	94.3	94.0
1928	97.6	77.1	96.7	96.8
1929.....	97.7	76.0	96.6	96.5
1930.....	98.6	78.4	97.7	97.6
1931.....	97.0	74.1	97.5	97.6
1932.....	98.0	79.3	96.0	96.7
1933.....	93.6	71.9	96.2	97.4
1934	96.7	74.0	98.3	98.6
1935.....	95.2	72.3	98.3	98.3
1936.....	97.0	79.8	99.4	99.2

CLEANLINESS.

The role of cleanliness in health has been probably the best established theme of health education in our schools, and it is necessary in the midst of widening views on health education to remember still its importance.

The child cannot be expected to be always spotlessly clean, and there is all the difference in the world between the healthy "grubbiness" of the active child and the ingrained dirt of the neglected one.

Cleanliness of the skin plays an important part in the preservation of good health. The dirty child may, in fact, not be undernourished, but, often, persistent neglect of cleanliness materially assists in the causation of malnutrition.

Table 8.
CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

	Entrants.	Intermediates.	Leavers.
Clothing—			
Satisfactory	1589	1041	1086
Unsatisfactory	51	31	27
Percentage satisfactory ...	96·9	97·1	97·5
Footgear—			
Satisfactory	1640	1065	1100
Unsatisfactory .....	...	7	13
Percentage satisfactory	100·0	99·3	98·8

The subjoined Table gives the findings during 1935, compared with 1936 :—

Table 9.
PERCENTAGE SATISFACTORY.

	1935.		1936	
	Clothing	Footgear	Clothing	Footgear
Boys	98·8	99·1	96·5	99·0
Girls	99·5	99·3	97·7	99·9

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Routine medical inspections shew that the clothing of school children is, on the whole, reasonably warm and protective. Cleanliness of the clothing is, however, sometimes neglected, and its importance, in regard to health, should need little emphasis. Tidiness in dress and appearance is of great value psychologically to any growing child and must be encouraged. Occasionally, but less frequently than formerly, children are found to have excessive clothing; the idea that children who suffer from bronchitis require numerous woollen garments on the chest (often, at the same time, completely disregarding the warmth of the thighs, legs, and feet) is one that dies hard. So, too, the fear that the removal of a necklace will bring a recurrence of sore throat is not easily dispelled. Fortunately, the fashion of wearing iodine lockets appears to be now on the wane in school children. Tight vests are not infrequently worn by young children, and, though this may be the result of economic stress, the danger from the resultant unnatural restriction of chest movement cannot be minimised. Children need warm, light and loose clothing, allowing complete freedom of movement, and a free circulation of air to the skin.

The Blackburn Clog Fund has long afforded assistance to necessitous parents in the provision of clogs; good clogs, though necessarily noisier, are infinitely preferable to inferior leather or rubber shoes. Parents should, during the damp weather, satisfy themselves of the suitability and soundness of their children's footwear, and not leave this matter to the children themselves, who often prefer rubber pumps to boots or clogs even in the worst weather.

NUTRITION.

The Board of Education now require that nutritional findings shall be expressed as in the appended Table, which demonstrates that of children examined 1,546 boys (or 82.0%) are to be regarded as satisfactorily nourished (category "excellent" or "normal"). The corresponding number and percentage for girls are 1,694 and 87.3% respectively.

Table 10.

	Excellent A				Normal B				Slightly subnormal C				Bad D				Total	
	B		G		B		G		B		G		B		G		B	G
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Entrants.....	93	11.4	128	15.5	600	73.6	597	72.4	103	12.6	90	10.9	19	2.3	10	1.2	815	825
Intermediates.....	27	5.0	83	15.5	409	75.8	378	70.9	99	18.4	67	12.6	4	0.8	5	1.0	539	533
Leavers	45	8.5	94	16.1	372	70.0	414	71.1	108	20.3	52	9.0	6	1.1	22	3.8	531	582
Total.....	165	8.8	305	15.7	1381	73.2	1389	71.6	310	16.4	209	10.8	29	1.5	37	1.9	1885	1940

The nomenclature used in the classification of nutrition is now uniform throughout the country; and this is entirely desirable; assessment, however, must still remain a matter of personal clinical judgment, and, as it is not determined by the use of readily-measured quantities, it cannot be easily standardised.

I would prefer a further sub-division of the group classified as "slightly subnormal," into two groups, "slightly subnormal" and "fair," the former to indicate those children whose nutrition is just below the normal, and the latter those whose nutrition, while not "bad," is nevertheless markedly subnormal.

In the introduction to this Report I mentioned that routine nutritional surveys are now carried out, the method adopted being as follows: : The children are "marched past" in the best available light, but not direct sunlight, and judged by their general alertness, posture, colour of lips and mucous membranes, complexion, lustre of the eyes and gloss of the hair, etc. Those who appear on this rapid examination to be under-nourished are noted and later re-examined in greater detail; and then the condition of the skin, subcutaneous fat, tone of the muscles, etc., are also considered, and any defects observed are recorded. Sometimes important abnormalities are detected, even in children who are finally adjudged to be of normal nutrition. Suitable treatment is offered for the defects found, and some of the children have, in direct consequence of the survey, been transferred to Open-Air Classes. It is always very difficult to obtain accurate information as to hours of sleep and the nature and quantity of the dietary. In certain cases where these seem suspect, the nurses have been instructed to call at the homes to advise the parents, but extensive enquiries have been quite impracticable.

The names of children finally judged to show subnormal nutrition are sent to the Head Teachers of the Schools, who are also advised of the recommendations made in regard to the provision of milk and meals; all children found to be under-nourished, irrespective of the believed cause (and indeed in the causation of subnormal nutrition many factors may inter-act), are recommended for milk in school, and, for the more severe and necessitous cases, free meals are also provided.

Table II
NUTRITION SURVEY.

Children examined		Numbers.				Percentages.			
		Excellent	Normal	Slightly Sub-normal	Bad.	Excellent	Normal	Slightly Sub-normal	Bad.
Boys	2273	127	1742	380	24	5.6	76.6	16.7	1.1
Girls	2290	247	1731	296	16	10.8	75.6	12.9	0.7
Total	4563	374	3473	676	40	8.2	76.1	14.8	0.9

Four thousand, five hundred and sixty-three children in 32 departments were surveyed during the year, and in each school visited all the children in attendance were included in the survey, the children coming from homes representative of all sections of the community. The total percentage under-nourished was found to be 15.7%. It should, however, be stated that no Central School children (with their selected population) have been, as yet, included in the survey. The girls show less under-nourishment than the boys, and the percentage classed as excellent is almost twice as high among the girls as in the boys.

The general impression gained during the survey was that among the older children the nutrition is less satisfactory than among the younger. This is possibly due to the fact that the older children are left to fend for themselves, whereas the younger ones are more directly and closely cared for by their mothers. Further, the onset of puberty brings with it physiological strain and change to which the younger children are not exposed.

Many circumstances are desirable for the maintenance of a high standard of nutrition : good food in adequate quantity, good housing, fresh air, cleanliness, sufficient sleep, happiness and contentment, to mention but the most important ; much has been written of them, but it is necessary to remember that so many of these bear direct relationship one to another that we must endeavour to ensure them all for every child.

During the year 2,672 children were given a total of 175,073 pints of free milk, and 6,734 children received 418,016 pints on payment. Over 76,000 free meals and 16,597 doses of malt and oil were dispensed.

In his last Report the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education draws attention to unsatisfactory arrangements as regards free meals, and gives examples of the monotony and inadequacy of the dietaries as provided in certain areas. In Blackburn, whilst the centres are not ideal for their purpose, the meals themselves are satisfactory, being varied, well-cooked and served, and containing an adequate meat basis. An unsatisfactory feature of the scheme is the refusal of many children to eat cabbage, carrots, etc., when served as an additional dish to the meat course. On the other hand, the carbo-hydrate portion of the menu is invariably consumed, the children being avid of such articles as pastry, potatoes, and boiled or steamed puddings.

Table 12.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

BOYS.				GIRLS.		
Year o. Birth	Number Examined	Average Height in inches	Average Weight in lbs.	Number Examined	Average Height in inches	Average Weight in lbs.
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...
1923	403	51.1	76.0	535	56.4	80.1
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...
1925	2	54.0	65.5	4	51.5	64.8
1926	2	46.5	52.5	3	41.3	39.0
1927	432	49.3	56.3	411	49.0	54.7
1928	5	48.0	50.7	6	46.4	51.2
1929	29	46.1	48.8	31	46.1	47.7
1930	95	43.9	42.8	118	43.5	41.6
1931	192	41.5	40.1	233	41.2	39.5
1932	171	39.6	37.3	180	38.7	35.5
1933	65	37.1	33.5	69	36.8	35.7

Table 13.

HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers		%age
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Organic disease	3	12	6	3	2	7	0.8
Functional disease	65	62	46	46	43	61	8.4
Anæmia	24	31	24	19	34	47	4.7
Other defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	92	105	76	68	79	115	13.9

Dr. Ramsay has again assisted the School Medical Staff by examining children referred to his special Cardiological Clinic at the Royal Infirmary. The best thanks of the Department are due to him for the complete investigation and reports with which he provided us.

In all he examined 35 children thus referred, and his findings illustrate once more the serious after-effects of rheumatism, 60% of the children examined giving a history of this disease.

His diagnoses were as under:—

Mitral incompetence	20
(17 rheumatic, 2 post-scarlatinal, 1 unknown cause).	
Mitral Stenosis (rheumatic)	1
Congenital	4
Various conditions, non-valvular	10

Table 14.
CHEST COMPLAINTS (other than Tuberculosis).

	M	F	Percentages		Total Percent- age	Total Percent. 1935
			M	F		
Entrants	63	67	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.9
Intermediates	60	28	11.1	5.2	8.2	12.2
Leavers	33	11	6.2	1.8	4.0	3.2
Totals	156	106	8.2	5.4	6.8	8.0

Table 15.
TUBERCULOSIS.
CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

	M	F	TOTAL
Positive	2	—	2
Pre-Tubercular	1	3	4
Others	36	39	75
Bone or Joint Tubercle	—	—	—
Glands or Skin Tubercle	5	2	7
Spine	—	—	—
Abdomen	—	3	3

Table 16.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Year	No. of Primary Notifications				No. of Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1936	2	—	8	5	—	—	1	—
1935	2	1	13	1	—	—	5	—
1934	1	1	6	1	—	1	2	—
1933	4	2	8	10	—	2	—	3

The number of cases referred to the Tuberculosis Officer were greater than in 1934 or 1935, although the number of cases actually notified amongst the school population showed no increase.

The ages at death in the fatal cases were:—

		5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years
Pulmonary	M	—	—
	F	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	M	—	1
	F	—	—

Table 17.

NOSE AND THROAT.

	Entrants.		Inter-mediates.		Leavers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NOSE :						
Deflected Septum	—	—	5	...	6	1
Other Defects	5	2	13	15	5	8
TONSILS :						
Slight Enlargement	52	37	79	47	61	38
Much Enlargement	189	193	87	121	51	97
ADENOIDS :						
Present alone	5	4	6	4	...	3
Mouth Breathers	17	7	11	3	9	6
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids (but not Mouth Breathers)	28	14	7	3	3	5
GLANDS : CERVICAL :						
Palpable	209	190	134	104	74	159
Visibly Enlarged	3	4	...	1	...	2

PERCENTAGES FROM ABOVE TABLE.

	1936			1935		
	En-trants.	Inter-med-ates.	Leav-ers.	En-trants.	Inter-med-ates.	Leav-ers.
Abnormalities of Tonsils	28.7	31.1	22.2	44.6	34.7	27.0
Adenoids	4.5	3.1	2.3	7.8	3.7	2.1
Enlarged Glands	24.7	22.2	21.1	43.1	26.1	26.8

Table 18.

DULL OR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Groups	M	F	Total	Per-cent
Entrants	6	4	10	0.6
Intermediates	14	1	15	1.4
Leavers	2	4	6	0.5
Totals	22	9	31	0.8

Table 19.

SKIN DISEASES.

	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ringworm—								
Body	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ..	7	3	4	1	1	—	12	4
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	9	7	4	7	9	9	22	23
Totals	16	12	8	9	10	9	34	30

PERCENTAGE INCIDENCE (Routine Examination).

	1936		1935	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.8
Intermediates	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.3
Leavers	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.0
	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.7

Table 20.

EYE TROUBLES.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

Complaint	Entrants		Inter-mediates		Leavers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Squint	27	20	19	5	11	8
Blepharitis	5	11	19	11	12	12
Conjunctivitis .....	...	...	...	...	3	...
Corneal Opacity .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defects	3	4	1	3	2	4
	35	35	39	19	28	25

The appended Table compares the percentages of external eye disease findings in 1935 and those in 1936.

	1936		1935	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Entrants	4.3	4.2	6.1	6.2
Intermediates	7.2	3.5	5.1	6.1
Leavers	5.2	4.3	6.0	3.8

Table 21.

VISION.

Extent of Defect		Intermediate				Leavers				Total			
		M		F		M		F		M		F	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Normal $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$	R	504	93.4	512	96.0	475	89.5	504	86.6	979	91.5	1016	91.2
	L	503	93.3	500	93.8	480	90.4	502	86.3	983	91.8	1002	89.9
$\frac{6}{12}$ to $\frac{6}{24}$...	R	31	5.8	21	4.0	43	8.1	63	10.8	74	7.0	84	7.5
	L	34	6.3	31	5.8	39	7.4	62	10.6	73	6.9	93	8.3
$\frac{6}{32}$ or worse	R	4	0.8	...	0.0	13	2.4	15	2.6	17	1.5	15	1.3
	L	2	0.4	2	0.4	12	2.2	18	3.1	14	1.3	20	1.8

The above Table has been amplified to give the figures for vision in both eyes. If spectacles are worn and there is correct vision in one or both eyes the child is classified as having normal vision. Similarly, if spectacles do not entirely correct, the vision classified is that found whilst the spectacles are being worn.

	Intermediates		Leavers	
	M	F	M	F
Normal Vision	93.4%	94.9%	89.9%	86.4%
Moderate Visual Defect	6.0%	4.9%	7.8%	10.7%
Severe Visual Defect	0.6%	0.2%	2.3%	2.9%

COMPARISON WITH 1935—VISION LOWER THAN 6/9ths IN ONE
OR BOTH EYES.

Groups	1936		1935	
	M	F	M	F
Intermediates	6.6	5.1	6.5	7.5
Leavers	10.1	13.6	11.9	15.9

The Entrant group are not examined for visual acuity at routine examinations, as the majority do not know the letters of the alphabet.

Arrangements are in force whereby children transitional between the entrant and intermediate groups are tested periodically for visual acuity, and it is now proposed so to examine all school-children every two years or eighteen months.

During the year the 10-year-old group children were examined by the School Nurses, and suitable cases were referred for ophthalmic examination.

Table 22
DEFECTIVE HEARING.

	Entrants	Intermediates	Leavers	No. of Children inspected
Boys	15	10	16	1885
Girls	10	4	8	1940

Treatment of minor ear defects is given at the Inspection and Minor Ailment Clinics. The more intractable cases were, until November, referred to the Infirmary Out-Patient Department for specialist opinion. In November a special aural clinic was established at the Health Department, under the supervision of Mr. Wishart, your consultant aurist, who now conducts one such "reference" clinic monthly.

During the year five partially-deaf children were referred to the Royal Cross School for audiometer investigation.

PERCENTAGES, 1935 AND 1936.

	1936		1935		1936	1935
	Male	Female	Male	Female	No. of Child'n Examined	No. of Child'n Examined
Entrants	1·8	1·2	1·8	1·0	1640	1175
Intermediates	1·8	0·8	2·8	1·5	1072	1055
Leavers	3·0	1·3	2·3	1·5	1113	1183

Table 23

SPEECH DEFECTS.

	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	No. of Child'n Inspected
Boys	22	17	17	1885
Girls	7	11	4	1940
Totals	29	28	21	3825

PERCENTAGE DEFECTS—COMPARISON WITH 1935.

	1935		1936	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Entrants	5·8	2·2	2·7	0·8
Intermediates	4·1	1·2	3·1	2·0
Leavers	3·7	0·7	3·2	0·7
Totals	4·6	1·4	3·0	1·1

TEETH.
Table 24.
1936.

	Entrants				Intermediates				Leavers			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Perfect set of Teeth	239	29.3	282	34.2	84	15.6	92	17.3	289	54.4	338	58.1
One to Three Decayed.....	307	37.7	285	34.5	254	47.1	257	48.2	203	38.2	208	35.7
Four or more Decayed	269	33.0	258	31.3	201	37.3	184	34.5	39	7.4	36	6.2
Totals	815	...	825	...	539	...	533	...	531	...	582	...

1935.

	Entrants				Intermediates				Leavers			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Perfect set of Teeth	219	36.4	168	29.3	72	14.7	110	19.4	271	44.6	365	63.5
One to Three Decayed.....	131	21.7	155	27.0	236	48.4	280	49.3	274	45.1	179	31.1
Four or more Decayed.....	252	41.9	250	43.7	179	36.9	178	31.3	63	10.3	31	5.4
Totals ...	602	...	573	...	487	...	568	...	608	...	575	...

The above Tables relate to the findings of the medical inspectors at routine examinations, and have no relation to the findings of the School Dentist.

Dental Inspection and Treatment are discussed in a later Section of this Report.

Table 25.
RICKETS AND DEFORMITIES.

	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers		Totals		Percent 1936		Percent 1935	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Evidence of—												
Slight Rickets	46	61	35	23	29	17	110	101	5.8	5.2	6.2	4.7
Marked Rickets ...	5	12	2	3	2	5	9	20	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.9
Spinal Curvature ...	2	4	5	5	3	4	10	13	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8
Other Deformities ..	13	19	33	31	60	67	106	117	5.6	6.0	7.2	7.6

Table 26.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AT ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.
(Percentages).

Condition	Entrants		Inter-mediates		Leavers		All Groups	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.
Uncleanliness (Percent. clean)—								
Head	95.9	81.0	98.1	77.8	97.5	79.7	97.0	79.8
Body	99.7	99.4	99.4	92.6	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.2
Clothing (satisfactory)	96.4	97.3	96.8	97.3	96.4	98.6	96.5	97.7
Footgear (satisfactory)	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	99.6	99.0	99.9
Nutrition (normal)	85.0	87.9	80.8	86.4	78.5	87.2	81.4	87.2
Circulatory System (def'ts)	11.2	12.7	14.1	12.7	14.8	19.7	13.1	14.8
Pulmonary System (defects : not T.B.) ..	7.7	8.1	11.1	5.2	6.2	1.8	8.2	5.4
Defects of Nose & Throat	36.3	31.1	38.5	36.2	25.4	27.1	33.3	31.4
Enlarged Cervical Glands	26.0	23.5	24.8	20.0	13.9	27.7	22.2	23.7
External Eye Disease	4.3	4.2	7.2	3.5	5.2	4.3	5.4	4.0
Defective Vision .....	...	...	6.6	5.1	10.1	13.6	8.4	9.4
Defective Hearing	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.8	3.0	1.3	2.2	1.1
Speech Defects	2.7	0.8	3.1	2.0	3.2	0.7	3.0	1.1
Dental Disease (More than 4 decayed)	33.0	31.3	37.3	34.5	7.4	6.2	27.0	24.1
Skin Disease	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6
Dull and Backward	0.7	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4

Table 27.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS
AND FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Disease).

Group	No. of Children inspected	No. referred for Treatment	Percentage referred for Treatment	1935
Entrants	1640	331	20.1	27.0
Intermediates	1072	323	30.1	30.8
Leavers	1113	332	29.8	33.9
	3825	986	25.7	30.6

Section 3.

Table 28.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
OF THE BOROUGH.

School	Scarlet Fever		Diph- theria		Erysi- pelas		Others			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Influenzal Pneumonia		Encephal itis	Lethargica
Accrington Road .....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Audley C.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Top	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangor Street C.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blakey Moor C.	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cedar Street	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
C.E. Central .....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christ Church	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Emmanuel	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furthergate	6	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Four Lanes End	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griffin	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Intack C.	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Darwen C.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mill Hill C. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moss Street	6	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Park Road	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Roe Lee Park .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Aidan's	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Alban's R.C.	10	9	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Alban's H.G. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
St. Anne's R.C.	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
St. Andrew's	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Barnabas'	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Bartholomew's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Gabriel's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James' C.E. ....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James' Guide .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James' Black-a-Moor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Joseph's R.C.	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew's	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's R.C. ....	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's C.E. ....	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's R.C. ....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Silas'	11	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Stephen's .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas'	11	13	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sacred Heart .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wensley Fold	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Witton Infants .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102	131	34	25	...	2	5	4	...	...
Bangor Street O.A.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' High School .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grammar School	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Park O.A.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convent of Notre Dame .....	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherry Tree N. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accrington Road O.A.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Oswald's, Knuzden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regent Street Special .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roe Lee Park Myope .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 29.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS, SCHOOL
ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND OTHERS DURING 1936.

School.	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox.	Mumps	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Others Influenza Pneumonia	Enceph- alitis. L'ithargica
Accrington Road .....	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Audley C. ....	...	...	40	77	10	...	...	...	...
Bank Top	3	2	...	25	9	1	...	...	...
Bangor Street C. ....	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...
Blakey Moor C.	1	...	1	9	8	...	...	...	...
Cedar Street	2	2	2	101	4	...	1	...	...
C.E. Central .....	...	...	2	6	1	2	...	...	...
Christ Church	2	...	1	58	5	3	...	1	...
Emmanuel	7	1	2	78	6	3	...	...	...
Furthergate .....	...	1	2	30	14	...	...	1	...
Four Lanes End	27	2	3	8	4	1	...	...	...
Griffin .....	...	8	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Holy Trinity .....	...	...	10	8	5	1	...	1	...
Intack C.	2	17	15	31	6	3	...	...	...
Lower Darwen C.	3	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...
Mill Hill C.	4	1	2	18	1	1	...	...	...
Moss Street .....	...	1	...	2	11	3	...	...	...
Park Road	4	1	14	43	2	2	...	1	...
Roe Lee Park	54	2	16	78	2	1	...	...	...
St. Aidan's	1	1	7	45	7	1	...	...	...
St. Alban's R.C.	4	9	8	122	19	6	1	...	...
St. Alban's H.G. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. Anne's R.C.	2	15	28	56	2	2	...	1	...
St. Andrew's	9	1	4	5	4	...	...	...	...
St. Barnabas'	2	8	1	3	1	1	...	...	...
St. Bartholomew's	8	...	13	21	1	...	...	...	...
St. Gabriel's .....	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
St. James' C.E.	1	...	13	26	...	1	...	...	...
St. James' Guide .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
St. James', Black-a-Moor .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
St. John's	3	2	12	25	1	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's R.C.	2	...	30	63	22	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's	4	4	17	49	1	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	9	1	7	53	2	1	...	...	...
St. Matthew's .....	...	...	2	36	7	1	...	...	...
St. Mary's R.C.	8	2	22	67	5	3	...	...	...
St. Paul's	3	2	2	34	4	6	...	...	...
St. Peter's C.E. ....	...	1	16	20	...	4	...	...	...
St. Peter's R.C.	2	3	3	72	2	...	...	1	...
St. Silas'	33	...	15	39	22	2	...	...	...
St. Stephen's	2	5	1	32	2	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas'	1	...	31	96	24	6	...	1	...
Sacred Heart	13	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Wensley Fold .....	...	4	...	26	6	2	...	...	...
Witton Infants .....	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	...
	216	97	344	1525	233	59	2	9	...
Accrington Road O.A.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Park O.A.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangor St. O.A.C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convent of Notre Dame ..	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...
Girls' High School .....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Grammar School .....	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Cherry Tree N.	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Regent Street .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
St. Oswald's, Knuzden	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Roe Lee Myope .....	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Other	1	2	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
	3	2	2	17	11	8	...	...	...

The arrangements for the control of both notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases have been fully described in previous reports.

During the year 5 certificates were issued in respect of schools where the attendance fell below 60% owing to the prevalence of infectious diseases.

Scarlet fever was very prevalent in the last quarter of 1936. During the year a total of 244 notifications were received in respect of children of school age. The disease was again of a mild type and no deaths occurred amongst school children.

As regards diphtheria, 67 cases occurred amongst school children, the incidence being fairly evenly spread over the year. The disease was not of such severe type as in 1935, and presented a case mortality amongst school children of 1.0%, compared with 14.5% in 1935.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 573 children were immunised against diphtheria.

VACCINATION.

The number and percentages of children examined at routine inspection and found to be Unvaccinated were as follows :—

Table 30.

	Number Examined	Number Unvaccinated	Percentage Unvaccinated	Percentage Unvaccinated 1935
Entrants (Boys)	815	524	64.4	49.8
„ (Girls)	825	485	58.8	56.2
Intermediates (Boys)	539	234	43.4	44.1
„ (Girls)	533	252	47.2	42.9
Leavers (Boys)	531	238	44.8	41.7
„ (Girls)	582	238	40.9	35.3
Totals	3825	1971	51.5	45.0

Section 4.

FOLLOWING UP.

When a child is found to be suffering from a physical defect the parents are so notified either verbally or by circular-letter and are advised to secure treatment without delay. A record is kept of all such children, who are then followed up by the School Nurses to ensure that the appropriate treatment is obtained.

Table 31.
THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

	No. 1 District	No. 2 District	No. 3 District	No. 4 District	No. 5 District	Totals
<i>Visits to Schools re Cleanliness :</i>						
Visits to Schools	111	91	115	84	101	502
No. of Children Inspected ...	7741	9449	8010	9501	10708	45409
No. of Children found Unclean	1898	1531	1204	1618	1160	7411
No. of Children with Skin Complaints	6	1	10	...	...	17
<i>Visits to Schools :</i>						
Infectious Diseases	1	...	1	5	3	10
Other Reasons	1	6	6	4	2	19
<i>No. of Children Inspected—</i>						
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	55	...	72	...	...	127
Other Infectious Diseases ....	...	...	66	151	324	541
Other Reasons	124	107	501	108	30	870
Total Children Inspected ..	7920	9556	8649	9760	11062	46947
<i>Home Visiting by School Nurses :</i>						
Concerning—						
Uncleanliness	44	58	39	29	29	199
Minor Ailments	7	5	35	1	6	54
Defects found at Routine Inspections	1044	864	907	988	933	4736
Totals	1095	927	981	1018	968	4989
<i>No. of Clinic Sessions Attended</i>	300	280	298	315	292	1485

Each School Nurse spends one week in five “ on the district ” following up untreated or observation cases in the home or school.

Miss Harris, part-time School Nurse and Health Visitor, does the clinic work but not district work.

Section 5.

TREATMENT.

CLINICS.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL CLINICS.

The Local Authority's treatment scheme has been described in previous Reports.

Table 32.

Summary of work done :—

	New Cases	Re-visits	Totals	Totals 1935
Visits to—				
Minor Ailments Clinics	3486	19595	23081	20585
Inspection Clinics	880	716	1596	1698
Dental Clinic	6776	3832	10608	11389
Remedial Exercises Clinic ..	605	7682	8287	7459
Ophthalmic Clinic	408	896	1304	1077
	12155	32721	44876	42208

During the year 1936, 98 Inspection Clinics were held, to which 880 new cases were referred for examination.

The appended table gives a classification of defects treated at the Clinics during the year :—

Table 33.
MINOR AILMENTS.

Complaint.	1936			1935			Comparison with 1935	Cases.
	Cases.	Attend- ances.	Average number of attendanc's per case.	Cases.	Attend- ances	Average number of attendanc's per case.	Attend'ce inc or dec.	
Ringworm—Scalp ..	2	3	1·5	6	30	5·00	—27	—4
Body	2	10	5·0	15	106	7·07	—96	—13
Scabies	6	115	1·9	9	47	5·22	+68	—3
Impetigo	562	5130	9·13	321	3207	9·99	+1923	+241
Other Skin Diseases	491	2928	5·96	240	1337	5·57	+1591	+251
Minor Injuries	832	6142	7·38	985	7346	7·46	—1204	—153
Verminous Head	181	768	4·24	447	1786	3·99	—1018	266
„ Body	1	2	2·0	...	...	...	+2	+1
Otorrhœa	138	2559	18·54	107	2221	20·76	+338	+31
Other Ear Defect or Disease	139	527	3·08	151	1496	9·24	—969	—12
Blepharitis	57	428	7·51	43	252	5·85	+176	+14
Conjunctivitis	77	782	10·15	52	1000	19·23	—218	+25
Other External Eye Disease	140	326	2·33	95	664	6·99	—338	+45
Miscellaneous	927	3461	3·73	411	1093	2·66	+2368	+516
Totals	3555	23181	6·52	2882	20585	7·14	+2596	+673

The number of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year showed a considerable increase over last year's total, and in particular there has been a sharp increase in the incidence of all forms of skin disease.

The cases of impetigo have been more severe than during the past few years, and it is difficult to account for this. Although the number of children excluded for impetigo has risen over the past three years, it is still considerably less than for some years prior to 1933, and consequently the loss of school attendance has been minimised.

Ringworm of both scalp and body have again shewn an appreciable decline.

CASES OF SKIN DISEASE ATTENDING MINOR AILMENT CLINIC,
1927—1936.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Impetigo	525	562	516	475	530	450	387	227	321	562
Ring-worm Scalp	323	277	193	131	77	86	58	29	6	2
Ring-worm Body	91	111	105	53	27	39	49	27	15	2
Scabies	18	9	12	30	19	16	16	9	9	6
Other Skin Disease	85	82	99	153	105	164	106	126	240	491
Totals	1042	1041	925	842	758	755	616	418	591	1063

The appended Table demonstrates the reduction in the last ten years in the exclusions because of impetigo:—

IMPETIGO EXCLUSIONS, 1927—1936.

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
171	258	178	194	279	207	73	22	33	121

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

During 1936, 74 children suffering from complaints of ear, nose or throat were referred to the Oto-Laryngological Department of the Blackburn Royal Infirmary for examination by the Honorary Surgeon, Mr. Wishart, to whom I am greatly indebted.

The cases so referred were 30 of tonsils and adenoids, 12 of septum deviation, 21 of deafness, 2 of nasal sinus infection, 4 of nasal obstruction, and 5 of other conditions. Operation was recommended in 50 cases.

During the year, of children found to have some abnormality of the tonsils or adenoids, 262 were referred for operative treatment, 35 were referred for conservative treatment, and 750 for observation only.

Table 34.
(3) VISUAL DEFECTS.

	Number of Defects Dealt With.			NEW CASES.			
				Spectacles Prescribed		Spectacles Obtained.	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Errors of Refraction	975	15	990	} 326	15	315	15
Other Diseases or Defects of the Eyes	37	...	37				
	1012	15	1027	326	15	315	15

Three hundred and fifteen children, following refraction at the Eye Clinic for the first time, obtained spectacles. Of these 207 were paid for by the Local Education Authority at a total cost of £72 4s. 9d. Of this sum £57 19s. 0d. was subsequently recovered from the parents.

During the year Mr. Wishart held 93 sessions at the Victoria Street Clinic and examined 1,304 children, of whom 695 were in

need of spectacles, or a change of spectacles, and for whom spectacles were prescribed. Fifteen other children suffering from refractive errors received appropriate treatment otherwise than under the scheme of the Local Education Authority.

Of the children examined for visual defect 408 were new cases referred for a first examination during the year, and of whom 326 were in need of spectacles and for whom spectacles were prescribed.

The appended Table classifies the results of examination at the Ophthalmic Clinic:—

Table 35.

Defect	NUMBER		PERCENTAGE		Percentage 1935 New Cases
	New Cases	Re- Attend- ances	New Cases	Re- Attend- ances	
EYE DISEASES :					
Blepharitis	1	1	4·35	7·14	15·4
Nebulæ (Corneal)	18	5	78·26	35·72	61·5
Cataract (Congenital)	1	2	4·35	14·28	15·4
Other Eye Diseases	3	6	13·04	42·86	7·7
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...
EXAMINED FOR REFRACTIVE ERRORS :					
Emmetropia (Normal Vision)..	21	...	4·37	...	5·2
Simple Hypermetropia	75	75	15·63	15·15	15·9
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ..	159	151	33·12	30·55	29·6
Mixed Astigmatism	59	61	12·29	12·32	14·0
Myopia	95	56	19·79	11·30	17·1
Myopic Astigmatism	20	68	4·17	13·72	7·8
Strabismus	44	78	9·17	15·75	9·0
Over 5 Dioptres	7	6	1·46	1·21	1·4
Total	503	509			

During the year Mr. Wishart examined 62 children of pre-school age and suffering from squint. Glasses were prescribed in respect of 21 children thus examined, and the remainder received alternative forms of treatment.

In last year's Report the provision of orthoptic treatment of squint was discussed. The scheme has now been approved by the Education Committee, and it is proposed to appoint, in conjunction with the Burnley Education Authority, a full-time orthoptist for service in both areas. The services of the person to be

appointed will be divided equally between the two authorities and will also be available for the treatment of children attending schools in the contiguous administrative county area.

ROE LEE MYOPE SCHOOL.

Both the mode of selection of children for admission to this school and the educational methods are the same as in previous years.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Although the number of treatments during 1936 was less than in 1935, the figures are satisfactory if allowance be made for the break between the resignation of one of the Assistant Dental Surgeons and the assumption of duty by his successor.

DENTAL REPORT FOR 1936.

	1935		1936
Permanent Teeth Filled	4219	...	4413
Temporary Teeth Filled	219	...	143
Root Treatments	274	...	181
Extractions	10412	...	9354
Other Operations	1723	...	1592
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	16847		15683
	<hr/>		<hr/>

In the above table it will be noted that there were fewer root treatments and "other operations" performed during 1936 than in 1935.

There is a divergence of opinion regarding the value of root treatments as a tooth requiring this operation is generally "dead," and even if appropriately treated is liable to become a subsequent source of annoyance and sepsis. For this reason your dental staff prefers extraction unless the tooth affected is essential for appearance sake or efficient mastication.

The fall in the number of "other operations" is due chiefly to fewer scalings having been required. This is a matter for congratulation as it denotes a more thorough use of the tooth-brush. In this connection the Senior Dental Surgeon reports to me that the mouths of children inspected were, speaking generally, not only healthier but also decidedly cleaner than has been the case in previous years.

	1935	1936
*Percentage of Parents present at Inspections	27.4% ...	26.4%
Percentage who refused treatment	11.4% ...	9.5%
Percentage with Dental Caries	65.9% ...	63.9%
Percentage of Appointments kept	88.5% ...	88.5%

* Only parents of 4, 5 and 6 years age groups are invited.

The above table shows a decline in the percentages of those who either refused treatment or who were found on inspection to have dental caries. A fall of approximately 2 per cent. in each of these groups may seem a small figure, yet, in actual numbers, it represents a total of 212 children.

Table 36.

	1935.	1936.
Total number of Children Inspected	10,139—Routine...	10,634—Routine
Number with Dental Caries	6,691—65.9% ...	6,803—63.9%
Number advised to have Treatment	6,691—65.9% ...	6,803—63.9%
Number not requiring Treatment	3,448—34.007%...	3,831—36.02%
*Number of Parents Present at Inspections	734—27.4% ...	824—26.4%
Number of consents for Treatment at Clinic	4,387—65.5% ...	4,685—68.8%
Number who prefer Private Treatment	378— 5.6% ...	410—6.02%
Number no Definite Decision	1,191—17.8% ...	1,073—15.7%
Number who Refused Treatment	768—11.4% ...	635— 9.5%

*Only parents of the 4, 5 and 6 year groups are invited to inspections.

The percentage of refusals of treatment and of “no definite decision” are both less than in 1935, though these figures still remain too high. It is to be hoped that the policy of debarring persistent defaulters from future benefit under the Authority’s Dental Scheme will effect a continued decrease in the default figure.

Table 37.

REFERRED FOR TREATMENT—AGE GROUPS.

Sex	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	Tot'l
B ..	181	253	352	373	376	317	407	403	382	295	82	17	3438
G ...	174	241	291	362	365	354	409	347	416	291	96	19	3365
Tot'ls	355	494	643	735	741	671	816	750	798	586	178	36	6803

Table 38.

TREATMENT—AGE GROUPS.

Sex.	4 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		Totals.		
	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	Routine.	Casuals.	
Boys ...	61	100	167	163	196	153	230	168	247	88	261	110	228	93	272	83	274	53	210	51	55	27	14	5	2215	1094	3309
Girls ...	64	95	130	156	189	135	218	132	269	118	262	107	231	77	305	69	273	46	303	57	154	27	47	3	2445	1022	3467
Total ...	125	195	297	319	385	288	448	300	516	206	523	217	459	170	577	152	547	99	513	108	209	54	61	8	4660	2116	6776

Table 39
DENTAL TREATMENT.

	Number of Half-days Devoted to Inspection.	Number of Half-days Devoted to Treatment.	Total Number of Attendances made by Children at the Clinic.	No. of Perma'nt Teeth		No. of Temp'ary Teeth		Total Number of		No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics.	No. of Administrations of Local Anæsthetics.	No. of other operations.				Root Treatments.	X-Ray.
				Extracted.	Filled.	Extracted.	Filled.	Extractions.	Fillings.			Perm. Dress.	Perm. Scale.	Temp. Dress.	Temp. Scale.		
Routine	144	1184	8492	12314335	5590	132	68214467	...	3656	345	810	29	...	181	98		
Specials ....	...	...	2116	406	782127	11	2533	89	1791	195	13	19	...	...	...
Total	144	1184	10608	16374413	7717	143	93544556	...	5447	540	823	48	...	181	98		

Appointments to attend the Clinic were made to the number of ...	1935.	1936.
The number of appointments kept was	10,098	9,595
The number of mouths made healthy was	8,945—88.5%	8,492—88.5%
Orthodontia Cases	159	175
	4,522—Routine	4,660—Routine
	2,444—Specials	2,116—Specials
	Total 6,966	Total 6,776

1. Number of children who were :—			
(a) Inspected by the Dentist—			
Aged 4	1935	...	1936
" 5	929	...	1,139
" 6	799	...	965
" 7	950	...	1,014
" 8	981	...	1,065
" 9	1,005	...	1,019
" 10	1,102	...	1,005
" 11	1,162	...	1,151
" 12	1,117	...	1,159
" 13	1,173	...	1,173
" 14	827	...	808
" 15	83	...	111
Specials	11	...	25
	2,444	...	2,116
Total	12,583	...	12,750
(b) Found to require Treatment	9,135	...	8,919
(c) Actually Treated	6,966	...	6,767
2. Half-days devoted to Inspection	140	...	144
" " Treatment	1,204	...	1,184
Total	1,344	...	1,328
2. Attendances made by children for Treatment	11,389	...	10,608
4. Fillings—Permanent Teeth	4,219	...	4,413
Temporary Teeth	219	...	143
Total	4,438	...	4,556
5. Extractions—Permanent Teeth	1,791	...	1,637
Temporary Teeth	8,621	...	7,717
Total	10,412	...	9,354
6. Administrations of General Anæsthetics	—	...	—
7. Other Operations—Permanent Teeth	1,699	...	1,544
Temporary Teeth	24	...	48
Total	1,723	...	1,592

Section 6.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

THE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL DEFECTIVES.

The arrangements for the care of physically defective children at the Queen's Park Hospital School have been described in previous Reports.

During the year 149 cases were admitted from the County Borough, in addition to 23 who were in residence at the end of 1935; 34 children remained in the Hospital and School at the end of 1936.

Such children as are in need of surgical treatment are operated on by Mr. Briggs, the Consultant Surgeon to the School. During the year 22 such cases were dealt with.

I append a Table which classifies the defects of children admitted during the year.

Defect.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
Bronchitis, etc.	8
Heart Disease	5
Debility	6
Bone Injury	5
Congenital Deformities	5
Rheumatism	15
Paralysis	3
Epilepsy	3
Other Conditions	91

NURSERY CLASSES.

There are 28 Nursery Classes in the Borough with accommodation for a total of approximately 900 children between the ages of 5 and 3 years.

Inspection findings of children in attendance at these classes are incorporated in the "entrant group" of code examinations.

As these inspections are undertaken by Dr. Baird there is complete continuity with the Child Welfare Scheme.

Each Nursery Class is visited at least once in each fortnight by the School Nurse in whose district the class is situated.

The Time-Table is as described in previous reports.

TREATMENT OF OTHER DEFECTS.

(1) DEFORMITIES.

SPECIAL ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

During 1936, 35 Inspection Clinics were held by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, at which 217 patients made 508 attendances, a decrease of 11 patients and an increase of 41 attendances over those in 1935.

Some of the children examined by the Surgeon are referred by him for treatment either at the Remedial Exercise Clinic or at the Queen's Park Hospital. Those who do not require active treatment attend the Clinic at regular intervals for observation, advice, and the periodical adjustment of splints and appliances.

Splints and special appliances have been supplied to necessitous cases through the generosity of the Crippled Children's Aid Society, who have also made arrangements for admission to Queen's Park Hospital of children requiring operative or other special treatment.

Table 40

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

No. of Inspection Sessions	35
,, Attendances	508
,, Patients attended	217
,, Patients of School Age Admitted	49
,, Patients under School Age Admitted	43
,, Patients over School Age Admitted	3
,, Patients referred for X-ray	48
,, Patients referred for Special Appliances, Boots, etc.	65
,, Patients referred for Admission to Queen's Park Hospital	26
,, Patients referred for admission to Blackburn Royal Infirmary for Operation	1
,, Patients referred for Admission to Corporation Hospital	—

Table 41.
CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

	REMEDIAL EXERCISES				ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.				ORTHOPÆDIC INSPECTION.				ORTHOPÆDIC OBSERVATION.			
	School.	Not School.	Number of cases.	Attendances.	School.	Not School.	Number of cases.	Attendances.	School.	Not School.	Number of cases.	Attendances.	School.	Not School.	Number of cases.	Attendances.
Breathing exercises	365	3971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slight postural defects	174	2561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinal Curvature	12	441	2	20	..	..	..	..	8	22	..	..	10	36	..	..
Infantile paralyses	8	302	2	34	6	115	1	6	9	24	1	2	11	50	1	4
Birth injuries	9	87	3	49	..	..	..	..	22	42	4	10	16	32	4	10
Congenital dislocations	2	50	1	46	..	..	..	..	9	18	1	2	6	24	1	2
Pes cavus & planus	19	368	2	43	..	..	..	..	14	26	5	10	17	50	6	10
Rickets	4	164	1	1	..	..	..	..	30	54	30	46	52	86	37	98
Other	3	52	3	10	..	..	..	..	22	55	17	36	20	51	10	25
Nil abnormal diagnosed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	2	2
T. B. joints	6	142	2	27	..	..	..	..	11	46	14	45	14	42	9	36
Talipes	2	116	4	191	1	84	..	..	7	23	4	26	6	29	11	38
Result of accident	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	..	..	6	8	..	..
	605	8287	20	421	7	199	1	6	139	323	78	185	158	408	81	225

In the previous Table it will be noted that 365 cases in need of breathing exercises and 174 children suffering from slight postural defects required 3,971 and 2,561 treatments respectively, the aggregate number of these treatments being equivalent to a time expenditure on the part of your remedial gymnast of approximately 10—12 hours per working week.

Following the appointment of the two physical training organisers, it is hoped to arrange for many of these treatments to be carried out at some central premises either by the organisers themselves or by some other person acting under their supervision. This procedure will free the remedial gymnast for individual treatments and more specialised orthopædic work.

As the work of the organisers makes itself felt amongst your school population and becomes firmly established, it is not too much to hope that there will be an appreciable reduction in slight postural defects and even of spinal curvature. Other factors which should assist the decline of these conditions are the modernisation of furniture and equipment which is being carried out in your schools, together with the elimination of nutritional defect through the routine nutritional surveys now being made of school children.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During the year 1936, considerable progress has been made in the field of Physical Education. Much has been done, but a great deal remains to be accomplished before the standard of work in the town can be considered satisfactory.

The Education Committee have appointed both a Man and Woman Organiser to advise and help those who are teaching in Schools and Recreational Classes.

After an inspection of the schools and their equipment, it was decided to provide them with the necessary apparatus for the work set out in the Board of Education's Syllabus published in 1933. Many of the children were found to be working in clogs and heavy boots, so hampering their movements and making the lessons ineffective and dangerous. Many of the parents have now provided their children with rubber-soled shoes for use in school, but in a number of cases this has been impossible for economic reasons. In order to overcome this deficiency the Education

Committee have undertaken to provide 4,000 pairs of gymnastic shoes for necessitous cases. For this purpose it was found necessary to pass a supplementary estimate amounting to £700.

During the coming year it is hoped to be able to provide the children, where necessary, with satisfactory clothing and footwear for Physical Education, so that they may derive the full benefit from the work they are undertaking.

In the majority of schools the suggested 20 minutes per day is allowed, although, in some cases, the allowance is still quite inadequate.

Again, the work is greatly hampered by the conditions under which it has to take place. Playgrounds are often too small to accommodate the numbers, and some of the surfaces are totally unsuitable. During inclement weather, indoor accommodation is in many cases not available. In the near future it is hoped that re-organisation will eradicate a great many of these difficulties.

In the special schools, the work at present, from the physical standpoint, leaves much to be desired. In this connection it seems desirable to provide the services of a visiting Remedial Gymnast.

In the Evening Institutes, classes are arranged for children between 14-16 years. Foundations have been laid for a good system of Physical Education on these lines.

Classes for Women, Girls, Men and Boys are held at the Harrison Gymnasium. Here also is a nucleus for future development.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Blackburn is one of the chosen centres for the development of adult Physical Education for women. This is pioneer work, sponsored by the National Council of Social Service and the National Council for Girls' Clubs, and has come to be an integral part of the Physical Education of the County. In Blackburn, the Education Committee's Organisers have been able to work in close touch with the Organisers for the Lancashire "Keep Fit" Movement. The presence of the Movement makes the scheme for Physical Education in this town a comprehensive one.

Since September, classes have been held for Men and Women Teachers on the 1933 Syllabus of the Board of Education. These

classes have been well attended, and have helped to increase the efficient teaching in the schools.

In order to overcome the lack of understanding of parents and to gain their co-operation and stimulate their interest, the G.B. Instructional Films supervised by the Board of Education were shown to some parents after the demonstration to Teachers. During the coming year, we hope to follow this up by demonstrations of local school children.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The existing facilities for open-air education have been fully described in previous reports.

The Committee have now acquired a site of six acres at Black-a-Moor, on which will be erected an Open-Air School of two hundred and ten places.

Table 42.

	On register 31/12/35	Admitted in 1936	Dis- charged in 1936	On register 31/12/36	Av. duration of attend'nces of those discharged	Av. increase in weight of those discharged
SCHOOLS—Non-Residential					Weeks	
Corporation Park	49	24	24	49	59.2	15.3 lbs.
CLASSES :						
Accrington Road	26	16	16	26	72.5	9.8 lbs
Bangor Street	27	12	12	27	98.4	15.0 lbs.
Totals	53	28	28	53	85.5	12.4 lbs.
Grand Totals	102	52	52	102	72.3	13.8 lbs.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

In the appended tables it will be noticed that a total of 157 school children received ultra-violet light treatment at either the Corporation Hospital or Victoria Street Centres.

Of 91 children discharged during the year, 44% were cured, 37.3% were improved, and 18.7% showed no change. As in previous years, the majority of the children in the latter group failed to complete the course of treatment or were discharged on account of irregular and spasmodic attendance.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.
CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Table 43.

Diagnosis.	No. of Cases Treated.			Number of Cases Discharged.			No. of cases attending at end of year.		Total number of exposures given to all cases attending.	
	Total.	M.	F.	Cured.	Improved.	No Change.	M.	F.	Carbon Arc.	Mercury Vap.
Debility	34	15	19	12	5	...	6	8	1115	20
Rickets	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	34	...
Anæmia	42	27	15	13	12	3	8	4	1222	37
Lung Conditions (Non-Tubercular)	16	4	12	4	2	2	2	4	411	54
Cervical Adenitis (Non-Tubercular)	7	4	3	...	3	...	2	2	104	82
Tubercular Conditions	8	5	3	2	1	2	2	...	83	65
Other Conditions	48	27	21	9	10	9	7	11	791	1262
Total	157	84	73	40	34	17	27	29	3760	1520

SUMMARY.

Health Department Clinic	103	57	46	18	27	13	21	24	1138	1028
Corporation Hospital Clinic	54	27	27	22	7	4	6	5	2622	492
Grand Total	157	84	73	40	34	17	27	29	3760	1520

Table 44.

Diagnosis.	Total No. of Cases Discharged.	Percentage.		
		Cured.	Improved.	No Change.
Debility	17	70·6	29·4	...
Rickets	2	...	50·0	50·0
Anæmia	28	46·4	42·9	10·7
Lung Conditions (Non-Tubercular)	8	50·0	25·0	25·0
Cervical Adenitis (Non-Tubercular)	3	...	100·0	...
Tubercular Conditions	5	40·0	20·0	40·0
Other Conditions	28	32·2	35·6	32·2
Grand Total	91	44·0	37·3	18·7

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

During the year only 2 fresh cases, the lowest number yet recorded, were discovered, the numbers for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935 having been 193, 131, 77, 58, 21, 17, and 8, respectively.

This condition is now negligible as a cause of school absenteeism.

Table 45.

SUMMARY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

ATTENDANCES :

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic Clinic	Inspection Clinic	Dental Clinic	Remedial Exercises	Nose and Throat	Total
1920	1012	407	3433	...	...	...	4852
1921	8527	1287	2995	1658	256	159	14984
1922	10801	959	1806	2801	679	99	17145
1923	11264	666	1465	3886	773	251	18305
1924	17143	692	1407	3593	1699	362	25256
1925	22426	743	1818	4900	2848	111	32846
1926	23185	1147	1101	5036	2595	357	33421
1927	24331	1229	1113	3366	4513	265	34817
1928	19562	1239	1028	7604	7776	333	37542
1929	19148	1223	1548	4816	8483	439	35657
1930	18836	1175	1835	5646	9563	713	37768
1931	22699	1236	1459	5402	9514	806	41116
1932	28496	1253	1594	8106	9602	1088	50139
1933	29231	1141	1963	8359	8800	581	50075
1934	19235	1313	1684	8615	8170	448	39465
1935	20585	1077	1698	11389	8181	404	43334
1936	23081	1304	1596	10608	8287	565	45441

SPEECH DEFECTS.

The classes for children suffering from various speech defects are held daily, except Wednesday, in Barton Street School. Miss Drummond is in charge and devotes each Wednesday to visiting the homes and schools of the children attending. In June, classes were started for lispers and children with cleft palate, nasal speech and other forms of defective articulation.

Each child attends twice weekly, the classes lasting approximately one hour; of the 16 periods in the week, 10 are devoted to the treatment of stammering, 4 to nasal and cleft palate speech, and 2 are lispering. Sixty-four children (46 boys and 18 girls) have been in attendance; the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 42; these included 30 stammerers, 7 cleft palate cases, 5 lispers, etc.

The relaxation method, as previously described in my Report for 1935, has been continued in the treatment of stammering, and

the use of the lisper's bottle and the denasaliser have, among other methods, been employed for lispers and children with nasal speech.

The stammerers show marked improvement, and 19 obtained situations; many of these return from time to time to report progress. Further observation is necessary before a definite opinion can be expressed on the success of the method. The lispers have all shown a very satisfactory response, and 3 are quite cured.

The Head Teachers have evinced active interest in the class, and some have visited to observe the methods used.

TREATMENT OF CLEFT PALATE.

During the year you approved a scheme whereby school children with cleft palates are enabled to attend the Manchester Dental Hospital for examination by a Consultant Dental Surgeon; if advisable, the child is fitted with an obturator, a dental plate which closes the defect in the roof of the mouth. This is important, not only for the child's comfort, but also to enable him to gain the maximum advantage from the orthophonic treatment given in the class. The cost is, in necessitous cases, defrayed by the Committee.

It is gratifying to note that the speech of the only child who has availed himself of the facilities afforded has greatly improved; the parents of other suitable cases have refused to take advantage of the scheme, a striking testimony to the difficulties encountered in persuading people to help themselves.

RELAXATION CLASS.

It is proposed during the present year (1937) to extend the use of treatment by relaxation to cases of enuresis in school children, and, in the first instance, nine such children will be treated. This condition is recognised as being, in most instances, a manifestation of nervous instability, and therefore akin to stammering.

Possibly, too, cases of mild epilepsy may benefit from similar therapy, and I intend to recommend its use in suitable cases.

Section 7.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Children in need of free meals are referred to the Education Department by the School Medical Officers. Enquiries into the financial circumstances of children thus recommended are made by the Education Department, and arrangements are then effected for the provision of meals.

Dietaries are drawn up by the School Medical Officer and Director of Education in collaboration with members of the Domestic Science School Staff.

The arrangements made are adequate and results obtained are satisfactory.

The extent to which meals have been provided is discussed in a previous section of this Report.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The presence of parents is encouraged at both School Medical Inspections and at the various Clinics. For the most part the parents have been appreciative of the work of the Department and have followed the advice given by the Staff.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The work of the School Medical Service has been greatly facilitated by the assistance of the Teachers at the Routine Inspections and by the information they have supplied concerning cases of infectious disease and of special cases amongst their scholars.

The influence of Head Teachers with the parents secures the attendance of children at the various Clinics and thus obviates the necessity of much "following up" and home visitation by the School Nurses.

The School Medical Department has done all that is possible to reduce interference with school routine, and the wishes of school teachers as regards date and time of inspection have been met as far as possible.

CO-OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

Information gained by the School Welfare Officers in the course of their home visits is passed to the School Medical Department and greatly facilitates the work of the staff. Their co-

operation in securing attendance of children at the Clinics is most valuable and has done much towards securing treatment of defects discovered at routine medical inspections or reported by the teachers.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary for the particulars below. I would like to express the thanks of the members of the School Medical Staff for the unfailing help rendered by this Society and their Inspector, Mr. King.

Table 46.

CASES REPORTED BY OFFICIALS OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPT....	49
<i>Dealt with as follows—</i>	
Warned and supervised	48
Admitted to Hospital	1

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLAINTS.

Neglect to provide Glasses or Ophthalmic Treatment	35
Neglect to provide Medical Aid	5
Neglect (verminous)	2
General	7

THE AFTER-CARE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

The above Committee have co-operated most closely in furthering the aims of the School Medical Service. The interest taken by the members of the Committee in the after-care of school-leavers has been of the greatest service to the Staff of the Medical Department.

LICENSING OF CHILDREN FOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Six troupes of 46 girls and 6 boys in all, residing outside the Borough, were granted permission to take part in entertainments at the Grand Theatre.

The apartments and dressing rooms were inspected by the Chief Welfare Officer and all the children found to be in good health and well cared for.

The Licences, Birth and Medical Certificates were produced in each case, and found to be in order.

Eleven applications were made by Principals of local Schools of Dancing, etc., and permission granted to their pupils to take part in charity performances in the district.

At a Pageant in the Queen's Hall, 105 girls and 80 boys from the National Children's Home and Orphanage, Edgeworth, were allowed to perform.

BLACKBURN CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This organisation has again co-operated most usefully with the School Medical Department and has rendered invaluable aid by the provision of splints and appliances for needy children. In addition their services have included the "following up" of crippled children in their homes.

Section 8.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Full statistical details regarding blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children will be found in Table III. required by the Board of Education, in the Appendix.

BLIND CHILDREN.

One girl is an inmate of the Home for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston.

Two boys and two girls are inmates of the Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool.

Nine blind Blackburn persons (6 males and 3 females) are at present undergoing training at the local Workshops for the Blind. On completion of training (the cost of which is borne by the Local Education Authority) these trainees will be found employment by the Blind Persons Act Committee either as home-workers or as workshop employees.

All trainees between the ages of 16 and 20 years, attend two classes per week in general educational subjects. Discussion of current topics forms an important part of the curriculum. In addition, all trainees, irrespective of age, attend three classes in Braille and Moon each week.

The appended Table gives particulars of blind persons resident in the Borough and employed under the Scheme of the Blind Persons Act Committee :—

		<i>Workers.</i>	<i>Trainees.</i>
1. Employed at the Blackburn Workshops—			
(a) Knitting Department	13	..	—
(b) Brush Department	17	...	4
(c) Skip Department	8	...	—
2. Employed as Home-Workers	2	...	—

DEAF CHILDREN.

Four boys (including one admitted for special speech training) and three girls are inmates of the Royal Cross School, Preston.

One boy is at the Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Old Trafford, Manchester, having been admitted during the year.

At the end of the year one deaf and dumb girl from Blackburn was in the St. John's R.C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa.

EPILEPTICS.

Five children suffering from severe Epilepsy attend no school, and six are in attendance at ordinary Elementary Schools.

One girl was discharged from the Home for Epileptics, Maghull, near Liverpool, and one girl is at the Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The supervision of mental defectives not attending school is carried out, on behalf of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee, by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare.

The arrangements were described in the Annual Report for 1933.

From time to time delinquent and difficult children are referred to the School Medical Department for investigation in regard to mental state.

PARTICULARS WITH REGARD TO REGENT STREET SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The School can accommodate 80 children; at the beginning of 1936 there were 20 children on the School roll, and at the end of the year 15. The following table gives particulars of the present condition of the 289 children discharged from the Regent Street School since the School was opened :—

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE AFTER-CAREERS OF CHILDREN
FORMERLY ATTENDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

		School:	
		Regent Street Special School.	
		Boys.	Girls.
1.	No. of children who have left the school since 1910 or since the date of certification	193	96
2.	No. who		
	(a) have since died	19	11
	(b) are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment ...	8	6
	(c) in attendance at an Institution for further education	4	2
	(d) are in other Institutions	35	14
3.	No. employed in		
	(a) industrial or manual occupations	50	23
	(b) agricultural or rural occupations	11	—
	(c) domestic occupations (including those who are helping in domestic work at home)	1	25
	(d) commercial, professional or clerical work.....	8	—
	(e) "blind alley" or precarious occupations ...	17	3
4.	No. who have left the neighbourhood or whose after-careers have not been traced	40	12

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Three boys were in the Wellesley Nautical School, Blyth, Northumberland, at the end of the year, two having been admitted during the year.

There are now four boys from Blackburn at the St. George's R.C. Industrial School, Freshfield, Liverpool, three being discharged and two admitted during the year. Three boys are at the Axwell Park Industrial School, Newcastle-on-Tyne. One boy is at the Shadwell Industrial School for Boys, Leeds, and two were discharged during the year; one at the Netherton Training School, Newcastle, two at the Home Office Approved School, St. Helens, two at St. William's Reformatory, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire, two at St. Thomas More R.C. School, West Grinstead, Sussex, one at Liverpool Education Committee's School, Hightown, and one at Thorparch Grange Industrial School, Boston Spa.

During the year one girl was discharged from and one girl admitted to Holy Trinity School for Girls, Mile Street, Liverpool, and one girl is in the Northumberland Village Homes, Whitley Bay.

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Particulars of all exceptional children in the area will be found in Table III. on page 74 of this Report.

Section 9.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Shortly before the school-leaving age is reached juvenile employment cards are completed by the Assistant School Medical Officer, who examined 1,113 children for employment during 1936.

The number of children licensed for employment out of school hours during the year was 185 (183 boys and 2 girls), the majority are engaged in the delivery of milk, newspapers, groceries, etc.

In 17 cases certificates were refused on account of the children being medically unfit.

Table 47.

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

Condition	Exclusions car. fwd. from 1935	1936		Still excluded Dec. 1936	1936 % of total exclusions	1935 % of total exclusions
		Excln's	Returns			
Ringworm—Head	4	1	4	1	0·03	0·09
„ Body	3	1	1	3	0·03	0·25
Verminous condition ...	4	85	81	8	2·50	4·34
Impetigo	11	123	109	25	3·62	1·04
Scabies .....	...	5	5	...	0·15	0·22
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	23	483	454	52	14·23	19·34
Measles	138	234	366	6	6·89	36·69
Diphtheria	17	148	146	19	4·36	8·54
Whooping Cough	14	131	138	7	3·86	10·74
Chicken Pox	3	434	401	36	12·78	6·42
Mumps .....	...	1488	1488	...	43·83	1·04
External Eye Disease ...	2	8	8	2	0·23	0·34
Sore Throat .....	...	24	24	...	0·70	0·16
Other Causes	20	223	211	32	6·58	7·49
Ear Defects .....	...	7	7	...	0·21	0·09
Total	239	3395	3443	191	...	...

The number of exclusions by reason of infectious diseases includes those from the same household who have been excluded as contacts.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspections have been carried out at the Grammar School, the High School for Girls and its preparatory branch at Crosshill, all of which are aided by the Local Education Authority.

Two hundred and twenty-six boys were examined at the Grammar School and 104 children at the Girls' High School and Crosshill. At the High School and Grammar School the pupils are examined as entrants, at the age of 12 years, and also at the age of 15 years; a special inspection embraces those over 15 years of age who are leaving school during the year.

During the year inspections were carried out at Notre Dame High School and St. Mary's Catholic College, 77 girls being examined at the former and 43 boys at the latter.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table 48.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1936.

Defect	Males			Females		
	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of Total	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of Total
Malnutrition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Uncleanliness :—</i>						
Head .....	...	...	...	5	...	2.7
Body .....	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
<i>Skin Disease</i>	2	...	0.7	...	...	...
<i>Eye Diseases :—</i>						
Defective Vision	14	17	11.1	24	7	17.1
Squint .....	...	1	0.3	...	...	...
External Eye Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ear Diseases :—</i>						
Deafness .....	...	3	1.0	1	1	1.1
Otitis Media .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nose and Throat :—</i>						
Enlarged Tonsils	2	29	11.1	...	34	18.8
Adenoids .....	...	1	0.3	...	2	1.1
Adenoids & Enl. Tonsils .....	...	...	...	1	1	1.1
Mouth Breathers .....	...	3	1.0	...	...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands .....	...	1	0.3	...	4	2.2
<i>Dental Defects</i>	27	1	10.0	27	...	14.8
<i>Heart and Circulation :—</i>						
Organic	1	...	0.3	...	1	0.5
Functional .....	...	17	6.1	...	11	6.1
Anæmia .....	...	4	1.4	2	5	3.8
<i>Bronchitis</i> .....	...	11	3.9	...	...	...
Other Non-Tubercular Pulmonary Disease .....	...	1	0.3	...	...	...
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Spinal Tuberculosis</i> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nervous System Disorders</i> (including Epilepsy, Chorea, etc.) .....	...	2	0.7	...	...	...
Stammering and other Speech Defects	5	4	1.4	...	1	0.5
<i>Deformities :—</i>						
Spinal Curvature	1	...	0.3	3	1	2.2
Pigeon Chest .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flat Foot	18	2	0.7	7	2	5.0
Others .....	...	1	0.3	5	...	2.7
Other Defects or Diseases ..	5	5	1.8	...	2	1.1
Totals	75	103	...	75	73	...

Total Children Examined ...

269

181

Table 49.

FOLLOWING-UP.

CASES REFERRED FOR TREATMENT AND FOLLOWED UP.

Disease or Defect	Treated.						Not Treated		Total	
	Cured.		Improv- ed.		Not Im- proved.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Defective Vision	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	3
Decayed Teeth .	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4
Enlarged Tonsils	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Mouth Breathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nose and Throat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear Defect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Other Deformities	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defects ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lung Defect Non.-T.B. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	5	3	5	1	1	...	...	13	11

Table 50

CASES KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION.

Disease or Defect	Total		Referred for Treatment		Still to be kept under observat'n		Not for further observation	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Tonsils	9	3	...	1	...	2	9	...
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non.-T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lung Defects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Defects—								
Organic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Functional	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...
Anæmia	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Defective Teeth...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defects ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enl. Cervical Glands	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Spinal Curvature	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	17	9	...	3	4	6	13	...

Table 51.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE ROUTINE
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOL CHILDREN.
(Percentages of Defects).

Condition	Elementary		Secondary	
	M	F	M	F
Uncleanliness—				
Head	3·0	20·2	...	2·7
Body	0·6	0·8	...	0·5
Defective Vision	8·4	9·4	11·4	17·1
Defects of Nose and Throat	33·3	31·4	12·4	21·0
Circulatory System Defects	13·1	14·8	7·8	10·2
Pulmonary System Defects (Non-Tubercular)	8·2	5·4	4·2	...
Ear Disease and Deafness	2·2	1·1	1·0	1·1
Dental Defects	27·0	24·1	10·0	14·8
Skin Diseases	1·8	1·6	0·7	...

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

During the year medical officers on your staff have addressed many children on health matters.

In addition, lectures on mothercraft and hygiene have been given by the Health Visitors to elder girls in attendance at the Central Schools.

Blackburn Head Teachers take a great interest in health matters and, in consequence, hygiene talks play an important part in the normal educational curriculum.

PAYMENTS.

Parents of children attending Public Elementary and Central Schools contribute (according to their means) towards the cost of provision of spectacles. All other forms of treatment are free.

Treatment is not generally available for pupils attending Blackburn Secondary Schools, although Scholarship children may, at the discretion of the Education Committee, receive free treatment under the Local Education Authority's Scheme.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARSHIP CANDIDATES.

There is no routine examination of scholarship candidates. Children awarded Eli Heyworth, Daniel Thwaites, Peel, J. E. Fielding or Leyland Foundation Scholarships are medically examined before higher education is begun.

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1936.

Diphtheria	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Heart Disease	4
Pneumonia	2
Accidents	5
Other Diseases	3
Rheumatism	2
Appendicitis	1
Whooping Cough	1
Meningitis	3

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY.

Total number of children notified 7

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE TOTAL.

<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		
(a) Idiots	4 ...	—
(b) Imbeciles	1 ...	1
(c) Others	— ...	—

(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detri- ment to the interests of other children :			
(a) Moral Defectives	—	...	—
(b) Others	—	...	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16.....	1	...	—
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, <i>i.e.</i> , “special circum- stances” cases	—	...	—
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf	—	...	—
	—		—
GRAND TOTAL	6	...	1
	—		—

Returns for the Board of Education of Work done during 1936.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—*Routine Medical Inspections.*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	1640
Second Age Group	1072
Third Age Group	1113
	—
Total	3825
	—

Number of other Routine Inspections

Grand Total 3825

B.—*Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	6260
Number of Re-Inspections	8973
	—
Total	15233
	—

C.—*Children Found to Require Treatment.*

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection
to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness
and Dental Diseases).

	For defective vision, excluding squint.	For all other conditions recorded in Table II ^A .	Total.
Prescribed Groups—			
Entrants	7	276	283
Second Age Group	66	240	306
Third Age Groups	109	298	407
Total (Prescribed Groups)	182	814	996
Other Routine Inspections .....	...	...	...
Grand Total	182	814	996

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections,		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
SKIN.				
Ringworm : { Scalp .....	...	...	...	...
{ Body	3	...	...	...
Scabies .....	...	...	6	...
Impetigo	16	...	525	...
Other Diseases : (Non-Tuberculous)	45	...	449	...
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	64	...	980	...
EYE.				
Blepharitis	70	...	22	...
Conjunctivitis	2	1	71	...
Keratitis .....	...	...	...	...
Corneal Opacities	1	...	...	...
Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)	17	...	92	...
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	90	1	185	...
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	182	127	98	2
Squint	40	5	20	...
EAR.				
Defective Hearing	48	15	36	2
Otitis Media	29	3	98	...
Other Ear Diseases	52	...	71	...
NOSE AND THROAT.				
Chronic Tonsillitis Only	123	665	86	43
Adenoids Only	7	14	7	1
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	34	26	5	1
Other Conditions	36	25	3	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	12	45	3	5
Defective Speech	46	29	18	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION.				
Heart Disease : { Organic	11	22	11	4
{ Functional	1	187	...	15
{ Anæmia	30	47	13	1

TABLE II.—(Contd.).

Defect or Disease, (1)	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects,		No. of Defects,	
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
LUNGS.				
Bronchitis	33	109	25	6
Other Non - Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	10	3
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Pulmonary :				
Definite .....	...	..	2	...
Suspected .....	...	...	12	1
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands .....	...	5	7	3
Bones and Joints .....	...	...	4	...
Skin .....	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	1	1	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Epilepsy	2	...	3	3
Chorea	2	...	2	...
Other Conditions	1	2	...	...
DEFORMITIES.				
Rickets	39	44	...	...
Spinal Curvature	12	8	1	...
Other Forms	112	61	18	...
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	138	57	1730	8
TOTAL	1149	1499	3448	100

TABLE II.—(Contd.).

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1640	221	13.5	1197	73.0	193	11.8	29	1.7
Second Age-group	1072	110	10.3	787	73.4	166	15.5	9	0.8
Third Age-group	1113	139	12.5	786	70.6	160	14.4	28	2.5
Other Routine Inspections ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	3825	470	12.3	2770	72.6	519	13.4	66	1.7

TABLE III.
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

	At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Blind Children	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Partially Blind Children	29
Deaf Children	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
Partially Deaf Children	11	...	1	12
Mentally Defective Children—Feeble-Minded Children...	15	...	16	2	2	35
Epileptic Children—Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy	1	6	...	5	12
Physically Defective Children— A.—Tuberculous Children	3	...	4	7
I.—Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis...
II.—Children suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis...	5	33	3	6	47
B.—Delicate Children	2	148	1	1	152
C.—Crippled Children	2	57	3	14	76
D.—Children with Heart Disease	3	1	4	8
Children Suffering from Multiple Defects—
Feeble-minded and Cripple	1	...	...	1
Cripple—Epileptic	1	1
Feeble-minded—Epilepsy	1	1	...	1	3

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Treatment Tables.

Group I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect, (1)	No. of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	1	...	1
(ii.) Other	1	...	1
Ringworm—Body	2	...	2
Scabies	6	...	6
Impetigo	562	...	562
Other Skin Diseases	491	...	491
MINOR EYE DEFECTS—			
(External and other, but Exclud- ing cases falling in Group II.)....	274	...	274
Minor Ear Defects	277	...	277
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	1759	...	1759
Total	3373	...	3373

TABLE IV.—(Contd.).

Group II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
1)	(2)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report.)	975	15	990
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)...	37	...	37
Total	1012	15	1027

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	326
(b) Otherwise	15

Total 341

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	315
(b) Otherwise	15

Total 330

Group III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of treatment	Total Number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
*270	*9	*279	38	317

*Tonsils and adenoids.

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

Group IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.		Number of children treated.
UNDER THE AUTHORITY'S SCHEME—		
Residential treatment with education		10
Residential treatment without education		11
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic		240
OTHERWISE—		
Residential treatment with education		—
Residential treatment without education		—
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic		—
Total number treated		<u>261</u>

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

	Age.	Number.
(a) Routine age-groups	4	1139
	5	965
	6	1014
	7	1065
	8	1019
	9	1005
	10	1151
	11	1159
	12	1173
	13	808
	14	111
	15	25
Total		10634
(b) Specials		2116
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)		12750
(2) Number found to require treatment		8919
(3) Number actually treated		6767

(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment	10608
(5)	Half-days devoted to: Inspection ... 144 Treatment ... 1184	Total ... 1328
(6)	Fillings: { Permanent Teeth ... 4413 Temporary Teeth ... 143 }	Total ... 4556
(7)	Extractions: { Permanent Teeth ... 1637 Temporary Teeth ... 7717 }	Total ... 9354
(8)	Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions...	Nil.
(9)	Other operations: { Permanent Teeth ... 1544 Temporary Teeth ... 48 }	Total ... 1592

Group VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

i.	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	11
ii.	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	45409
iii.	Number of individual children found unclean	7411
iv.	Number of children cleansed under arrangement made by the Local Education Authority	—
v.	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

